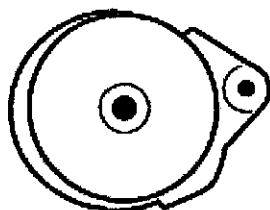
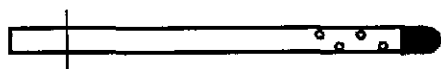




PATIENT GUIDE

For use with Prometra® Programmable Pump System



Caution: Federal Law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

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Glossary

Abdomen: soft space between your ribs and hip bones

Arachnoid: the middle protective membrane covering the brain and spinal cord

Anesthesia: medicine that causes you to lose your ability to sense pain, among other sensations

Bolus: large or concentrated dose of medicine

Cardioversion: electrical “jump start” for your heart to correct irregular rhythms. Also may be done with medication(s).

Catheter: tiny flexible tube

CSF: cerebrospinal fluid

Chronic: long-term

Contrast media: dye that can be seen under x-ray

CT: non-invasive, non-magnetic scan used to verify intrathecal catheter position

DEHP: Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, a plasticizer in PVC

Defibrillation: stopping the heart from quivering, “fibrillating”, instead of pumping normally. Often done by applying electricity via small paddles but may also be done with medication(s).

Dura Mater (Dura): the outermost protective membrane covering the brain and spinal cord

Epidural: located outside the dura mater or anesthesia injected into this space.

Explant: to take out; opposite of implant

FDA: US Food and Drug Administration

Fiddling: rotating the pump in the pocket created for it in the abdominal wall

Hyperbaric: the medical use of oxygen at a level higher than atmospheric pressure.

Implant: to put in

Inflammatory mass: group of inflamed cells

Intractable: difficult-to-manage; hard to treat, relieve, or cure

Intrathecal space: fluid-filled area around the spinal cord

Latex: natural rubber

Orally: by mouth

Palpable: that which can be felt by touching

PVC: polyvinyl chloride, a plastic material

Programmable: ability to be controlled remotely

Prometra: brand name for Medasys’ programmable drug delivery pump and pump system

Saline: Salt water balanced to match your body’s composition

Telemetry: remote transmission of data

Vertebra/Vertebral Body: bones or segments which make up the spinal column and through which the spinal cord runs

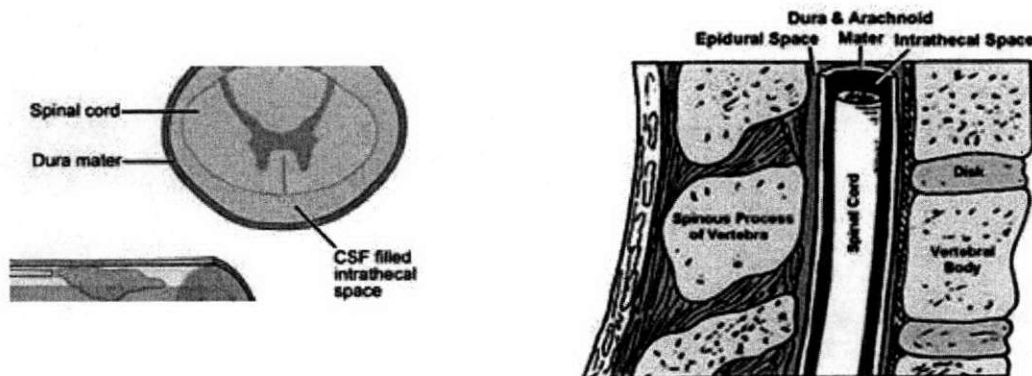
Descriptive Information

Your doctor is recommending this treatment for you because your prior treatments have not been adequate. This Patient Guide will help you understand your Prometra Programmable Pump System and help answer your questions about this treatment. However, it is only a guide and **your doctor and nurse are always your best source of information**. Be sure to ask them to explain anything that is unclear. And, always follow their directions concerning your Prometra Programmable Pump System.

Note: The use of the terms “medication” and “drug” throughout this document refer to the use of Infumorph® which is the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved brand name for Morphine Sulfate.

Potential Benefits of the Prometra Programmable Pump System

Your spinal cord is the main pathway for information connecting your brain and all the rest of the nerves in your body. If you take a pill orally (by mouth), medicine has a much harder time reaching the spinal cord as much of the drug is absorbed by your body along the way. Delivering this dose directly to your spinal cord reduces the amount of medication needed. For example, published studies show that you can take 1/100th of your pain medication when it is delivered to your **intrathecal space (fluid-filled space around your spinal cord)** and achieve the same result.¹ With a much smaller intrathecal dosage, your side effects may be reduced. Or, your doctor may be able to increase your dosage without as many side effects.



¹ Rauck R, Intrathecal drug delivery. Seminars in Pain Medicine, 2004; 2(1): 2-7.

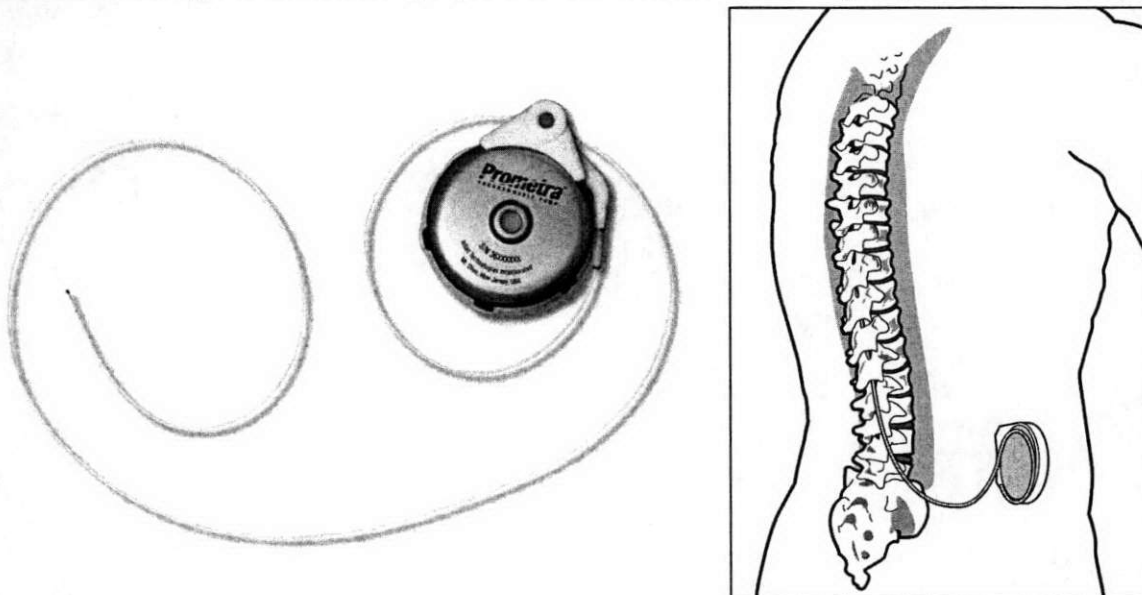
Purpose of the device (FDA approved indications for use)

Your Prometra Programmable Pump System is approved to infuse Infumorph[®] (preservative-free morphine sulfate sterile solution) directly into the intrathecal space. Sterile preservative-free saline (salt water) solution may also be used in your pump.

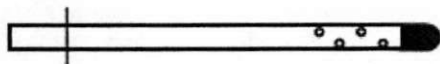
Please read the drug label for information on Infumorph. The National Library of Medicine at www.nlm.nih.gov is a good source for this information.

Description of the device

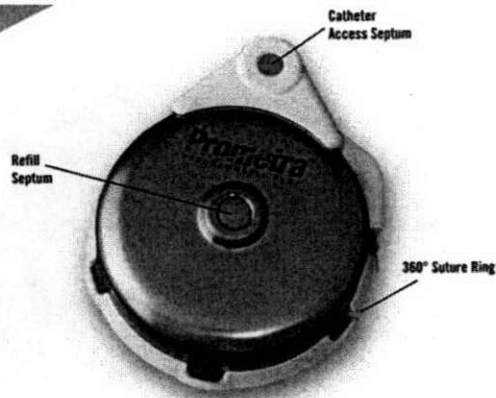
The Prometra Programmable Pump System infuses the drug directly to your spinal cord.



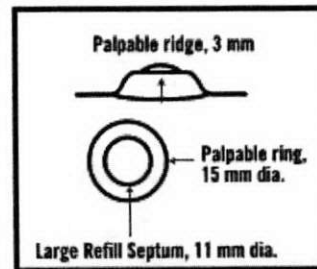
A thin **intrathecal catheter** with holes near the end is carefully placed in your intrathecal space and securely connected to the Prometra programmable pump implanted in your abdomen (the soft space between your ribs and hip bones). Your catheter has a radiopaque tip that can be seen under x-ray.



The pump has a central refill septum that a nurse or doctor can feel underneath your skin (palpate). Your medicine will be refilled every 30-90 days by accessing this refill port with a thin needle. If needed, the nurse or doctor may access your catheter directly to provide a bolus (large or concentrated dose) of medicine through the catheter access septum.



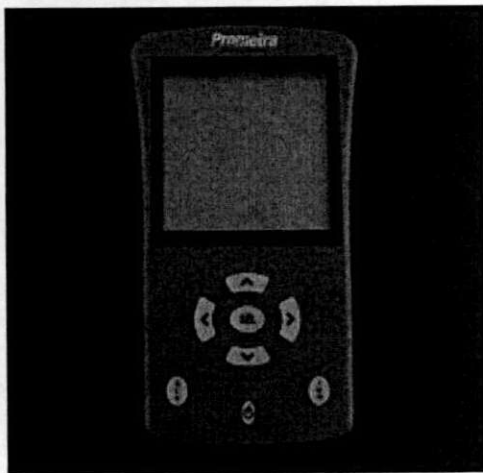
Easy Refill Septum



And, rated to 1,000 + punctures.

When you initially receive the pump, and at most refills, the nurse or doctor will use a handheld programmer, like a remote control, to set how much medicine to deliver and at what times. Your programmable pump can deliver different amounts of medication at different times of the day, such as more at night while you are sleeping and less during the day.

Prometra Programmer



Making the Decision if the Pump is Right for You

Contraindications

The pump system should not be implanted:

- If you have an infection, such as a tooth abscess or a bed sore.
- If your body type cannot comfortably or safely accommodate the pump size and weight.
- If the pump cannot be implanted under your skin 2.5 cm (1 in.) deep.
- If you have allergies to the catheter materials, including silicone elastomers, barium sulfate, tungsten, polyacetal resin, ink, stainless steel, hydroglide hydro gel coating, or plastic needle hubs (polypropylene and acrylic based).

- If you have allergies to the pump materials, including titanium, silicone elastomers, polyphenylsulfone, silicone adhesive, polyvinylidene fluoride, MP35N metal (nickel-cobalt-chromium-molybdenum alloy), or stainless steel (AL29-4, 316L).
- If you have exhibited a prior intolerance to implanted devices.
- If your spinal column anatomy obstructs cerebrospinal fluid flow or prevents intrathecal drug delivery.
- If you are deemed an unsuitable candidate after psychological evaluation.
- If you have any contraindication to Infumorph as per the approved drug labeling. The National Library of Medicine at www.nlm.nih.gov is a good source for FDA-approved drug information.

Warnings

WARNING: USE OF UNAPPROVED DRUGS (e.g., DRUG COCKTAILS, PHARMACY-COMPOUNDED DRUGS, MORPHINE WITH PRESERVATIVES, ETC.) WITH THE PROMETRA PUMP COULD RESULT IN PUMP FAILURE AND/OR SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS INCLUDING DEATH.

WARNING: YOU SHOULD NOT UNDERGO MRI OR OTHER MAGNETIC THERAPIES. FAILURE TO EMPTY THE PUMP PRIOR TO EXPOSURE TO MRI ENVIRONMENT COULD RESULT IN DRUG OVERDOSE THAT COULD LEAD TO SERIOUS PATIENT INJURY OR DEATH.

- You should not undergo hyperbaric therapy since exposure could result in drug underdose.
- In the event of over-medication, refer to the approved Infumorph labeling for appropriate treatment.
- Clinicians implanting, programming, accessing, or maintaining implanted programmable pumps must comply with the instructions for use. Technical errors may result in a return of underlying symptoms, drug withdrawal symptoms, or clinically significant or fatal overdose.
- Do not incinerate or cremate the pump.
- You should not have an occupation where you would be exposed to high current industrial equipment, powerful magnets or transmitting towers, such as, electricians, electrical engineers or MRI technicians.
- Avoid powerful magnets, such as MRI or other magnetic therapies. Exposing your pump to powerful magnets may result in a fatal overdose. In an emergency requiring an MRI or exposure to powerful magnets, your doctor must completely empty your pump of all medication and allow you to have an MRI. The pump cannot be used after exposure to MRI. If an MRI procedure has been utilized the pump should be explanted.

Precautions

General:

- Carefully read all instructions prior to use. Follow all instructions.
- Certain equipment may cause electrical noise, which may interfere with programming. If suspected, move the patient from the suspected source of interference to facilitate the programming procedure. Examples of equipment that may cause inference include: radio, TV, cellular phones, telemetry, amateur radio, radio navigational aids, industrial scientific medical devices (ISM), large electric motors, etc.
- Do not use accessories that are not referenced in these instructions for use. Only use devices and accessories that are referenced for use with the Prometra® Programmable Pump in these instructions.
- Safety and effectiveness for use in pediatric patients under 22 years old has not been investigated or established.
- The effects of implanting this device in patients with other implanted medical devices, other than neurostimulators, are unknown.
- Pain on injection that was not noted during previous injections may be an early sign of infection.

Implant:

- Implantation of this device and subsequent use, reprogramming, and refill should only be conducted by qualified medical personnel specifically trained for surgical implantation, use, and maintenance of the device. Use of this device by non-qualified or untrained personnel could lead to serious consequences involving under- or over- dosage of Infumorph. In the event of over-medication, refer to the approved Infumorph labeling for appropriate treatment.
- If therapy is discontinued for an extended period, the pump should be emptied of Infumorph and filled with a preservative-free 0.9% sterile saline solution and programmed to a low infusion rate to maintain catheter patency.

Device Compatibility:

- **Pump accessories.** Only use the Prometra Programmable Pump with the accessories listed in these instructions for use. Use of alternate accessories may result in damage to Prometra components, less than adequate therapy, or increased risks to the patient.
- **Pump.** Only use with Prometra Programmer.
- **Therapeutic ultrasonics or lithotripsy** - Use of therapeutic ultrasonic devices, such as electrohydraulic lithotriptors, has not been tested on the Prometra pump. If lithotripsy must be used, do not focus the beam in proximity of the pump.

- **Medical devices.** The Prometra Pump Programmer may affect other medical devices. Use or interference with medical devices, other than neurostimulators, has not been established.
- **Applied electric currents.** Interaction of the Prometra Pump with electric currents applied to the body such as cardioversion or defibrillation has not been established. Care must be exercised if you receive these treatments. Where practical, the pump should be turned off before application of electric currents to your body. Confirmation that the pump programming has not changed must be carried out as soon as possible after the procedure.
- **Radiation.** Do not use radiation therapy in the area of the pump. The effects of ionizing radiation on the Prometra Pump have not been established, and these therapies may have effects on pump operation that are not immediately apparent.

Risks

Potential Adverse Events

The use of implanted pumps provides an important means of delivering Infumorph directly to your spine. However, the potential exists for serious complications including the following:

Possible Risks Associated with Programmable Implantable Pump

- Adverse reaction to pump materials
- Battery depletion
- Bleeding
- Body rejection phenomena
- Defective pump (e.g. propellant chamber leakage, pump rupture)
- Inability to locate septum
- Inability to program pump due to programmer failure or loss of telemetry
- Inflammation, necrosis, or scarring of skin over implant area
- *Programming errors, resulting in over or under dosing*
- Pump flipping or twisting
- Pump implanted too deep, resulting in difficulty accessing or inability to access port
- Pump migration (moving within your body)
- Pump pocket pain/soreness
- Pump pocket seroma/hematoma, with or without infection
- Pump rotation
- Pump site skin erosion (pump rubs through your skin)
- Pump stoppage
- Refill errors, including injection into pump pocket, injection into wrong port, incorrect volume, incorrect concentration, difficulty accessing pump port
- Septum dislodgement
- Septum leakage

- Slow, erratic or fast flow
- Software error

Possible Risks Associated with Intrathecal Catheter

- Catheter disconnection
- Catheter kinking
- Catheter fracture
- Catheter migration (moving within your body)
- Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak
- Disconnection
- Erosion (catheter rubs through your skin)
- Fibrosis (scarring)
- Infection in intrathecal space, including meningitis
- Inflammatory mass formation (e.g., granuloma)
- Malpositioning
- Nerve damage
- Pain on injection
- Poor radiopacity
- Post dural puncture headache (post surgical headache)
- Reaction to catheter materials
- Reversible or irreversible partial or complete occlusions (blockages)
- Spinal cord pressure leading to paralysis
- Spinal cord trauma, perforation, laceration
- Subcutaneous catheter tract infection
- Subcutaneous tunnel infection
- Tears/breaks

In rare instances, the development of an inflammatory mass at the tip of the implanted catheter may occur, which can result in serious neurological impairment. Patients should be monitored carefully at each visit for any new neurological signs or symptoms, including:

- progressive change in the character, quality, or intensity of pain
- an increase in the level and degree of pain despite dose escalation
- sensory changes (i.e., numbness, tingling, burning)
- hyperesthesia and/or hyperalgesia

Presentations that require immediate diagnosis include

- Burning, numbness, or tingling
- Increase in pain despite dose escalation
- Increased sensitivity to stimuli or pain
- Progressive change in the type or amount of pain
- Bowel and/or bladder dysfunction
- Gait disturbances or difficulty ambulating

- Paraparesis or paralysis

If the presence of an inflammatory mass is suspected, recommended evaluation should include a review of the patient history and neurological evaluation, radiological diagnostic procedures (such as a CT scan with contrast) and appropriate clinical consultation.

Inflammatory mass has been associated with a wide range of doses and concentrations of opioids. No dose or concentration of Infumorph can be considered completely free of risk from inflammatory mass. The risk of inflammatory mass occurrence appears to be cumulative over time and increases with higher concentrations and doses of opioids.

Common Side Effects of Infumorph

- If nausea occurs, consult your doctor or pharmacist for ways to decrease it (such as taking antihistamines, lying down for 1 to 2 hours with as little head movement as possible).
- This medication may cause dependence, especially if it has been used regularly for a long time or in high doses. In such cases, withdrawal reactions (such as restlessness, watery eyes, widened pupils, sweating, and runny nose) may occur if you *suddenly stop this drug*. To prevent withdrawal reactions, your doctor may reduce your dose gradually. Consult your doctor or pharmacist for more details, and report any withdrawal reactions immediately.
- When this medication is used for a long time, it may not work as well. Your doctor may need to increase your dose or change your medication. Talk with your doctor if this medication *stops working well*.
- Along with its benefits, this medication may rarely cause abnormal drug-seeking behavior (addiction). This risk may be increased if you have abused alcohol or drugs in the past. Use this medication exactly as prescribed to lessen the risk of addiction.
- Tell your doctor if your pain persists or worsens.
- Nausea, vomiting, constipation, lightheadedness, dizziness, drowsiness, increased sweating, or dry mouth may occur. Pain, redness, or swelling at the injection site may occur if this medication is given into a muscle or under the skin. *If any of these effects persist or worsen, tell your doctor or pharmacist promptly.*
- To prevent constipation, maintain a diet adequate in fiber and drink plenty of water, if not contraindicated. If necessary, consult your doctor for help in selecting a laxative (such as a stimulant type with stool softener).
- Remember that your doctor has prescribed this medication because he or she has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects.
- Tell your doctor immediately if any of these unlikely but serious side effects occur: slow/shallow breathing, fainting, mental/mood changes (such as agitation, hallucinations, confusion), difficulty urinating, vision changes, slow/fast heartbeat.

- Tell your doctor immediately if any of these rare but very serious side effects occur: severe stomach/abdominal pain, change in the amount of urine, seizures.
- A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, seek immediate medical attention if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing.
- This is not a complete list of possible side effects. If you notice other effects not listed above, contact your doctor.

Benefits

Implantation of the Prometra programmable pump system is often used when conventional treatment is no longer effective. Benefits you may expect include:

- Accurate delivery of the prescribed dosage
- Delivery of Infumorph which is intended for intraspinal administration in the management of pain.

Before, During and After Your Procedure

Your Pump Implant Surgery

The Prometra Programmable Pump System will be placed in your body during a surgical procedure that is usually about 1 hour long. You will be given anesthesia which will allow you to sleep through the surgical procedure without pain. Your doctor will give you specific instructions about how to prepare for the surgery.

Both the pump and catheter are implanted under your skin. A small incision is made in your back to provide access to your spinal canal. The tip of the catheter is threaded up your spine into your intrathecal space while using a form of x-ray. Your doctor usually places the pump at about waist level (abdomen), above your hip bone and below your ribs, and to one side. The catheter is tunneled underneath your skin from where it enters your spine around your waist to the pump. The catheter length is then customized to your body and connected to the pump. Your doctor may choose to use sutures near where the catheter enters your spine. This will help the catheter to maintain its position.

Your pump will be filled and programmed to deliver your medication at either a constant or variable rate, or it can be set to give a dosage repeated at specified times. Your doctor will determine the best medication schedule for you.

When you wake up, you will notice two incisions. Your doctor made one incision in your abdomen to place the pump. Another small incision is made in your back to position the catheter in your spine.

Follow-up Visits

Your first follow-up visit will be scheduled one to two weeks after surgery. At this visit, your doctor will look at the surgical site and review the medication therapy plan that was started when you received your pump.

Refills

Your doctor will schedule regular pump refill visits as needed so that your pump does not run out of medication. This is usually about every 30-90 days. Only your doctor or nurse can program your pump to deliver medication. **It is important not to miss a refill appointment.** You should always let your doctor know as soon as possible if you think you will miss an appointment. This will allow time for a new appointment to be set or for other arrangements to be made. If your pump is not refilled on time, it may become empty, and you will not get your required medicine. When you run out of medicine, your symptoms can range from fairly minor to very serious depending on the medicine you were receiving. Refer to the Infumorph prescribing information for the withdrawal or underdose symptoms to expect if your pump runs out of medication or if you stop getting medicine from the pump for any reason.

To refill your pump, your doctor will insert a special needle of just the right size and length into your pump through the center refill septum. For most patients this causes only a mild pricking sensation. Then, your doctor or nurse will completely empty your pump. Your pump must be emptied to measure the amount of medication that was left in the pump. This allows verification that the pump has been delivering the right amount of medicine to your spinal cord. Your doctor will then refill your pump by attaching a syringe and tubing set filled with your medication to the special needle and pushing the medication into the pump reservoir. Then, your doctor or nurse will program the pump to deliver your medication using the programmer. Once the pump is refilled and programmed by your doctor, the pump will automatically deliver the medication at the programmed dosage rate.

What should I expect after surgery?

After surgery you may have some redness and tenderness in the area where your incision was made. This will normally go away in a few weeks. However, contact your doctor or nurse if you notice unusual changes in the skin area over the pump such as increased swelling, redness, or soreness.

For the first few days after you receive the pump, you should avoid heavy exertion and strenuous activities such as lifting or pushing, carrying anything heavy, running, and swimming. Follow all your doctor's instructions about your pump. Once your incision heals, you should be able to resume normal daily activities such as bathing and exercising.

Will I need to wear a bandage over the pump?

A bandage will be required until your incision heals. After a refill visit, a bandage may be used over the area where the needle was inserted.

Will others know that I have a pump?

After your incision heals, the pump will likely protrude slightly from your abdomen. In thinner people, it tends to protrude more and in larger people, it is less obvious. Your doctor may be able to provide pictures of what the pump looks like in different body types.

Do I have to wear certain types of clothing?

This depends on where your pump is placed. You should avoid clothing that would rub or be tight over the incision site immediately after surgery. Wear loose, comfortable clothing the day of your implant surgery. After the incisions heal, you should be able to wear your normal clothing.

Can I move my pump, e.g. if it is uncomfortable?

Your pump has been placed with the refill septum facing up so it can communicate with the programmer in your doctor's office. Never move, twist or turn your pump (fiddling). This may flip your pump or cause damage to the catheter. Either of these may interfere with delivery of your medication or require reoperation. However, typical movement should not result in damage to the catheter or pump.

How do I know if my pump still works after I bump it or if I fall? What about my catheter?

A slight bump is unlikely to affect your pump or catheter. However, if you hurt yourself when you fell, you may have hurt the pump or catheter. If you experience much more pain or notice unusual symptoms, contact your doctor immediately. To verify if your pump and catheter are working, your doctor or nurse will check the amount of medication left in the pump. If too much is left, they may perform an x-ray or CT to verify proper catheter and pump position.

Will my pump set off metal detectors? Is security "wandering" safe?

It may. And, as some personnel are not familiar with the implant card with which you will be provided, you may be asked to show them the pump site. Please consider this when dressing for court appointments, air flights and other facilities where metal detectors might be encountered. If you need to be "wanded" by security personnel, e.g. at the airport, the pump programming will not be affected.

What should I do if I hear my pump beeping or making noise?

Your Prometra programmable pump has two alarms. Both alarms use the same beeping tone but have a different beep length and different number of beeps in a group. **Contact your doctor immediately if you hear these alarms.**

The **Low Reservoir Alarm** warns you when the medication in the pump reservoir gets below a certain volume. Your doctor can set this volume, and the alarm can be turned on using the programmer. If the alarm is on and the reservoir volume gets low, the pump sounds two

short beeps every 30 minutes. The alarm continues to sound until your doctor turns it off using the programmer or refills your pump.

The **Critical Error Alarm** indicates that the pump has stopped delivering medication. The pump sounds three long beeps every 30 minutes. This alarm occurs any time the pump is not delivering medication, including a low pump battery. Once the **Critical Error Alarm** has occurred, the pump stops pumping medication. Your doctor cannot turn off the alarm with the programmer. Your pump will keep beeping until it is replaced or until the battery runs completely out of power. There is no way to replace the battery only. The pump must be disconnected from the catheter and replaced. A new pump can be implanted and connected to the original catheter. Contact your doctor as soon as possible to schedule pump replacement surgery or to assess therapy alternatives.

Will the use of cell phones, a microwave oven, or other household electrical devices interfere with my pump?

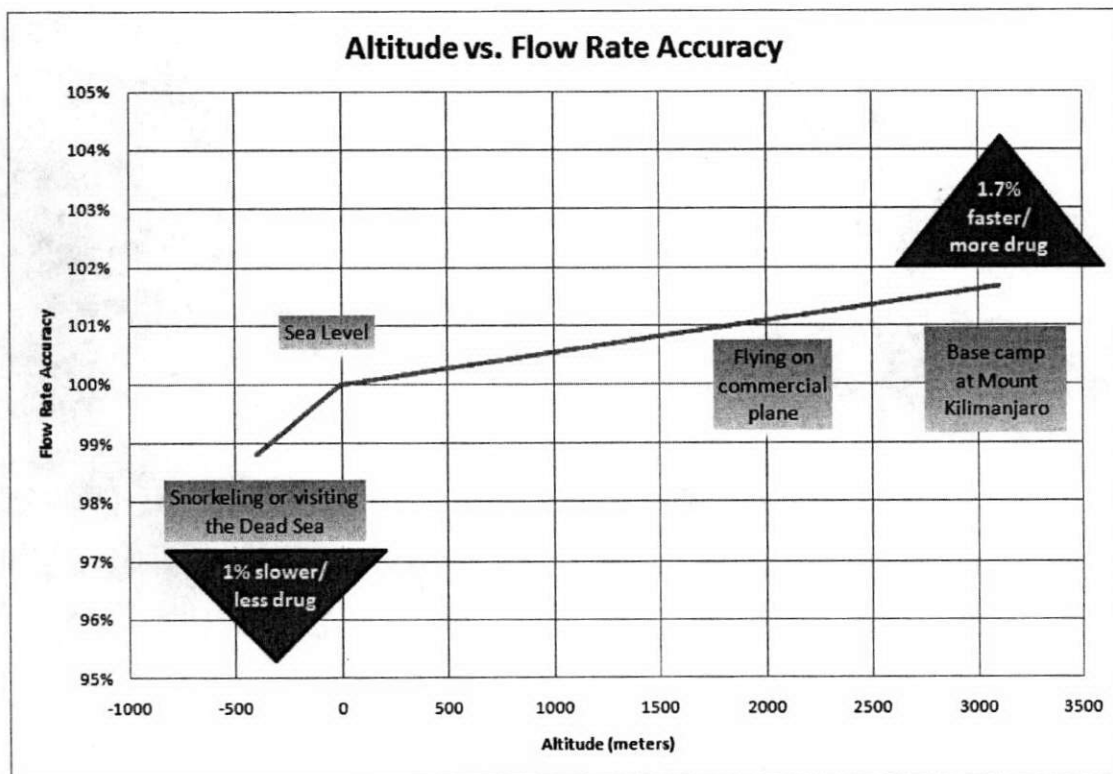
No. Your pump is designed so that cell phones, microwaves, or other household appliances and items that you may use in your normal daily life will not affect it. If you suspect interference with your pump, move away from or turn off the electrical device. Your pump will not be permanently affected.

Do pressure changes affect my pump?

The Prometra programmable pump has a special design which isolates the drug reservoir from most pressure changes, making it ***immune to most pressure changes***. You are free to enjoy, with your doctor's permission:

- Flying
- Mountain hikes up to 10,000 feet
- Skiing up to 10,000 feet
- Snorkeling within 15 feet of the surface
- Swimming within 15 feet of the surface

These activities are SAFE and WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR PUMP. Always consult your doctor first about any other activities not listed here.



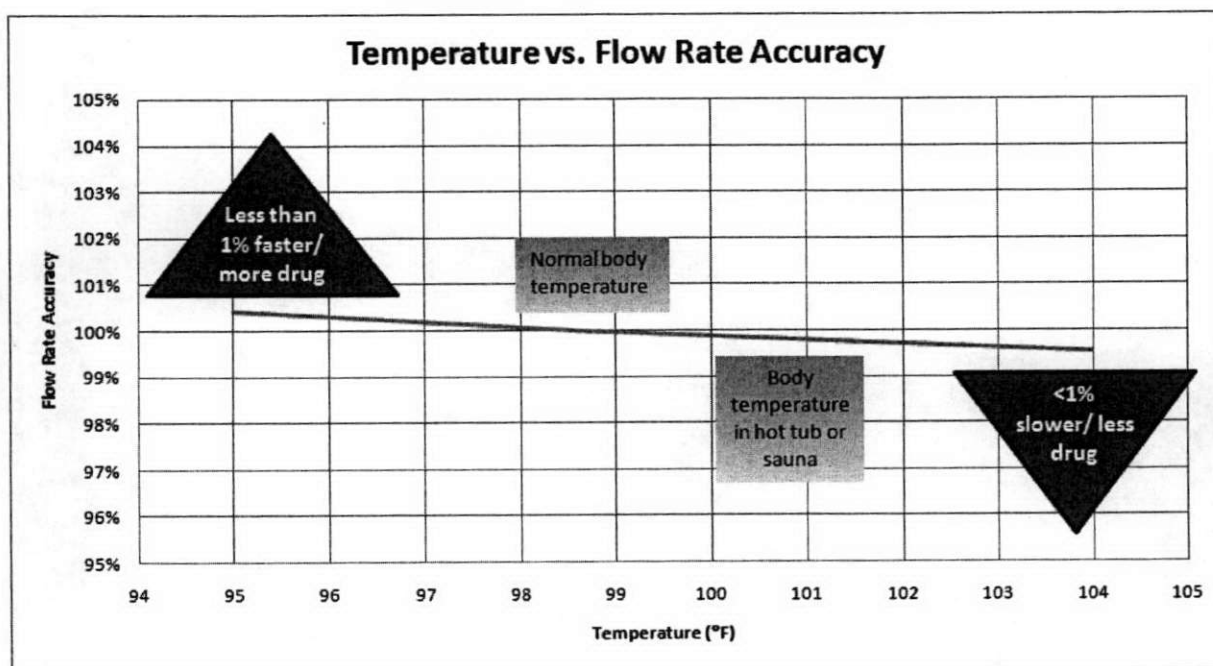
Activities such as scuba diving or hyperbaric therapy may cause the pump to temporarily stop delivering drug. When you return to normal atmospheric pressure, your pump will resume its programmed drug delivery. Discuss these activities with your doctor to see if you can safely be without your drug during scuba diving or hyperbaric therapy.

Do temperature changes affect my pump?

The Prometra programmable pump has a special design which isolates the drug reservoir from most temperature changes, making it ***immune to most temperature changes***. You are free to enjoy, with your doctor's permission:

- Hot tubs
- Whirlpool baths
- Saunas

These activities are **SAFE** and **WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR PUMP**. Always consult your doctor first about any other therapies not listed here.



Even temperature-related therapies such as deep heat therapy, e.g. diathermy, will not affect the operation of the pump. Always consult your doctor first about any other activities not listed here.

Can I travel with my pump?

The Prometra programmable pump provides you with the freedom to travel. Let your doctor know if you plan to travel so that pump refill arrangements can be made, if necessary. Also, your doctor can advise you of a doctor in the area you are traveling to in case you have any problems.

What should I do if I move?

Contact your doctor to ask for help finding a new pump management physician who can perform your refills. Then, when you have your new address, please contact **Customer Care** at **973-426-9229** so we can update our database in case we need to contact you.

Who do I need to tell about my pump and catheter implant?

You need to tell all medical personnel about your implant. This includes doctors, nurses and medical technicians, such as MRI or X-ray technicians. Knowing about the implant may change their treatment or how they conduct or interpret a medical test. To make this easy for you, you will receive an implant card that contains important information about your Prometra programmable pump and intrathecal catheter. Your implant card should be carried with you at all times.

What do I do if I have a question or suspect a problem?

If it is an emergency, always call 911. If you have pain, fever, chills, shortness of breath or dizziness, contact your doctor immediately. Also, if your pain increases or worsens, contact your doctor immediately. If you have any questions or suspect a problem, please contact your implanting or pump management doctor immediately.

Clinical Studies

The performance and safety of the Prometra Pump was examined in an open-label, non-randomized, multi-center study. This study was designed to demonstrate the accuracy and safety of the pump's delivery of Infumorph into the intrathecal space.

The goal of the study was to demonstrate accuracy of drug delivery is within the range of 85-115% through six months post implantation. Additionally the safety profile was evaluated, as determined by the rate of device-related serious adverse events and device complications.

A total of 110 Patients enrolled in the study were implanted with the Prometra Pump. Patients eligible for enrollment were suffering from cancer pain requiring strong opioids, chronic, non-malignant pain, or required an implantable pump system replacement due to malfunction or battery depletion.

Patients were followed monthly for the first 6 months post implantation. During each monthly follow-up visit, the pump was refilled and infused volumes of medication were documented. Drug delivery accuracy and adverse events were documented at the monthly visits.

Results

The goal of the study was achieved. The accuracy of drug delivery was found to be 96.8% with a 90% confidence interval of 95.5% - 97.7%. This met the required range of 85% - 115%.

Adverse Events reported during the study are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Adverse Events Reported as Possibly, Probably, or Definitely Related to the Device or Study Procedure

System/Organ Class	Preferred Term	N (%)
Gastrointestinal Disorders	Nausea	15 (14)
	Vomiting	8 (7)
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions	Implant Site Pain	20 (18)
	Implant Site edema	11 (10)
	Implant Site Erythema (redness)	9 (8)
	Implant Site Swelling	4 (4)
	Pain	4 (4)

System/ Organ Class	Preferred Term	N (%)
	Implant Site Inflammation	3 (3)
	Drug Withdrawal Syndrome	2 (2)
	Implant Site Haemorrhage	2 (2)
	Pyrexia (fever)	2 (2)
	Tenderness	2 (2)
Infections and Infestations	Incision Site Infection	4 (4)
Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications	Procedural Pain	37 (34)
	Post Lumbar Puncture Syndrome	9 (8)
	Wound Secretion	9 (8)
	Seroma (pocket of fluid)	4 (4)
	Wound Dehiscence (re-opening)	3 (3)
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders	Back Pain	2 (2)
	Pain in Extremity	2 (2)
Nervous System Disorders	Headache	8 (7)
	Dizziness	3 (3)
	Intracranial Hypotension	2 (2)
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders	Dermatitis Contact	5 (5)
	Pruritus (itching)	2 (2)
	Scab	2 (2)
Surgical and Medical Procedures	Surgery ¹	10 (9)

¹ Surgery to replace or revise intrathecal catheter

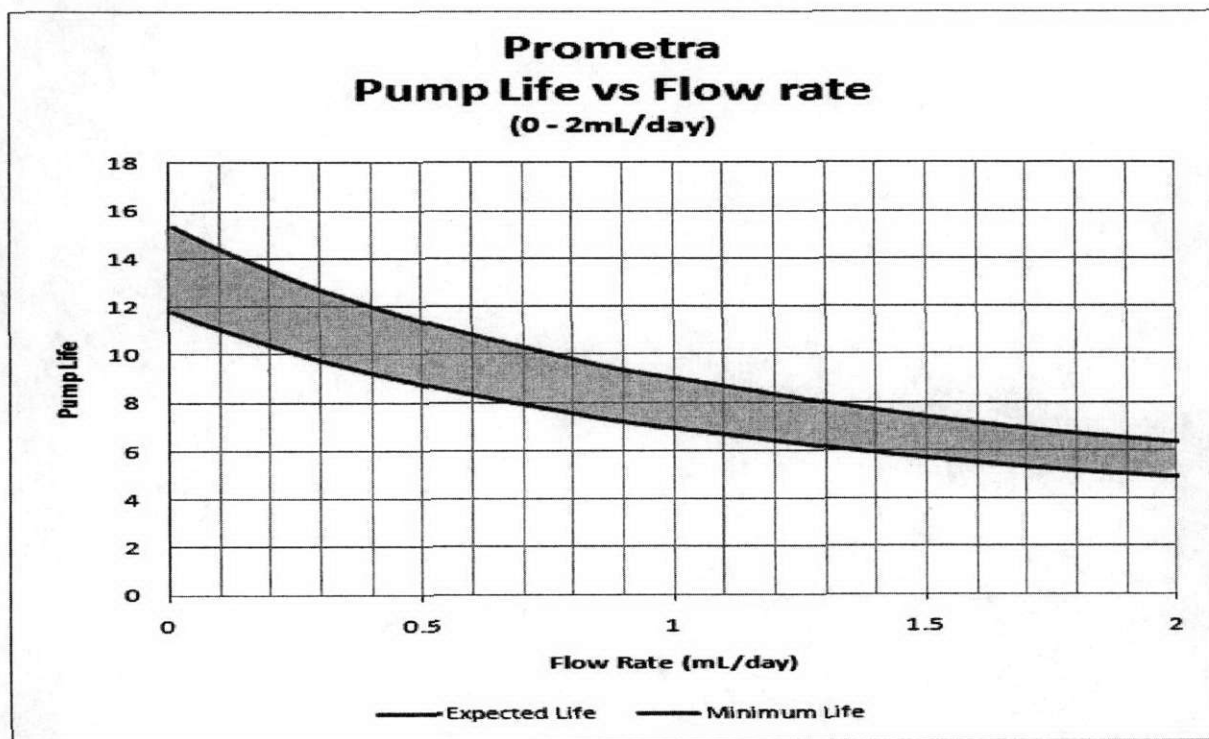
Adverse Events with incidence of 1% or less. Tinnitus (ringing in the ears), Abdominal Pain, Constipation, Oral Mucosal Blistering, Catheter Site edema, Implant Site Bruising, Implant Site Effusion, Implant Site Hypersensitivity, Implant Site Irritation, Implant Site Necrosis, Edema Peripheral, Hypersensitivity, Extradural Abscess, Implant Site Cellulitis (infection), Spinal Infection Viral, Excoriation, Hip Fracture², Procedural Nausea, Balance Disorder, Burning Sensation, Diplegia (paralysis), Hypoaesthesia (loss of feeling), Neuropathy Peripheral (Nerve impairment), Tremor, Dyspnoea (shortness of breath), Respiratory Depression, Ecchymosis (bruise), Rash, Haematoma.

²Event occurred while patient was being treated with a drug other than Infumorph via Prometra System

Operating Information

Expected Pump Life

The Prometra programmable pump has a battery which powers the pump. The normal battery life of the pump is a minimum of 10 years at a drug delivery rate of 0.25 mL/day. If you receive a higher flow rate, your battery life may be less. If you receive a lower flow rate, your pump battery should last longer. The below chart will give you an idea of your pump life. If you have any questions, please ask your implanting doctor or pump management doctor.



The only way you can monitor the activity of your Prometra programmable pump system is by keeping track of how well your symptoms are controlled. Please keep a diary or other daily record of your symptom levels, noting your activities immediately preceding an increase or decrease in symptoms. Set aside time to regularly discuss your daily record with your doctor or refill nurse. Taking an active role in your care will help you to achieve the best symptom control.

Instructions on how to safely dispose of the device

The pump can be removed by your doctor in a surgical procedure like the one that was used to put the pump into your body. Once your pump is explanted, it will be returned to Medasys for proper disposal.

The pump will need to be explanted upon your death. If you are terminally ill, please notify your caregiver and primary doctor that the pump may explode during cremation and needs to be removed prior to cremation or burial.

Additional Information

Warranty

Medasys, Inc. ("Medasys") warrants to the first purchaser of this product that this product will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of first purchase, and liability under this limited product warranty will be limited to repairing or replacing the defective product, at Medasys' sole discretion, or refunding the net price paid. Wear and tear from normal use or defects resulting from misuse of this product is not covered by this limited warranty.

TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW, THIS LIMITED PRODUCT WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT WILL MEDASYS BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM YOUR HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

Some states/countries do not allow an exclusion of implied warranties, or incidental or consequential damages. You may be entitled to additional remedies under the laws of your state/country.

Travel or international use

There are no restrictions on travel. However, you will want to arrange with your doctor in advance to obtain the name of a local pump management doctor in case of emergency or prolonged vacation requiring a refill.

Date of Version

January 2012.

User Assistance Information

Please contact us with any questions or comments via either phone, email or the web. We always welcome patient input.

- 973.426.9229
- customercare@medasyspumps.com
- medasyspumps.com

If you wish to write to us, we would love to hear from you. Here is our address:

Medasys Inc.
500 International Drive, Suite 200
Mount Olive, NJ 07828 USA
T 973.426.9229
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US and Foreign patents issued and pending. Please consult medasyspumps.com for the most up-to-date information.

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PL-02375-06

Unsafe near
strong magnets



*In case of emergency, call 911.
If you are concerned about any
changes or symptoms that may
relate to the pump, contact
your implanting physician
immediately.*

MEDASYS
Implanting Confidence


Unsafe near
strong magnets

Patient Implant Card

Prometra® Programmable Pump & Intrathecal Catheter

Your pump may trigger airport metal detectors.

*If you move or change doctors, please immediately
notify Customer Care at 973.426.9229.*

Patient Name: _____

Implanting Physician: _____

Phone: _____

Pump Volume: 20 mL Pump Location: _____

Catheter Length Implanted: _____ Catheter Volume: _____

Catheter Tip Location: _____

**WARNING: Patients should not undergo MRI or other magnetic therapies:
Failure to empty the pump prior to exposure to MRI environment could
result in drug overdose that could lead to serious patient injury or death.**

⚠ Caution, consult
accompanying documents.

Use only products labeled for use with
Prometra pumps to refill or access this pump.

Place Catheter Sticker Here

Place Pump Sticker Here

Date Implanted: _____
Month _____
Day _____
Year _____



Patient Implant Card

Prometra® Programmable Pump & Intrathecal Catheter

Your pump may trigger airport metal detectors.

If you are concerned about any changes or symptoms that may relate to the pump, contact your implanting physician immediately.

If you move or change doctors, please immediately notify Customer Care at 973.426.9229.

www.MedasyPumps.com
Mount Olive, New Jersey (USA)

PL 02300 04

Patient:

Model Serial/Lot Implant Date Volume

Pump

Catheter

Pump Location:

Catheter Tip Location:

Catheter Length Implanted:

Implanting Physician:

Phone:

WARNING: Patients should not undergo MRI or other magnetic therapies. Failure to empty the pump prior to exposure to MRI environment could result in drug overdose that could lead to serious patient injury or death.



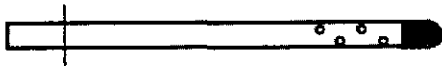
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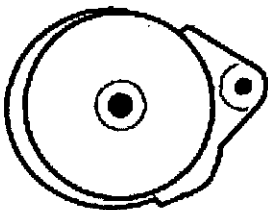
INTRATHECAL CATHETER

For use with Prometra® Programmable Pump



PROMETRA® PROGRAMMABLE PUMP

For use with Intrathecal Catheter



Caution: Federal Law (USA) restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.

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Introduction

The Prometra Programmable Pump is designed to provide controlled delivery of Infumorph® to the intrathecal space via the separately supplied Intrathecal Catheter. The Prometra Programmer is a separately supplied handheld, menu-driven device that enables remote programming of the Prometra Pump.

Note: The use of the terms “medication” and “drug” throughout this document refer to the use of Infumorph.

Contents

Catheter Contents

The following components are sterile and non-pyrogenic:

- 1 - Catheter, Radiopaque, 1.3 mm OD (4F) x 110 cm x 0.6 mm ID
- 1 - Catheter Lock
- 1 - Hub, Flushing, 0.6 mm (23G) x 13 mm (0.5 in.)
- 1 - Needle, Tuohy, 1.8 mm (15G) x 89 mm (3.5 in.)
- 1 - Stylet, Hydrophilic, Flush-Through, 0.43 mm (0.017 in.) x 109 cm
- 1 - Syringe, 12 mL, Luer Slip
- 2 - Wings, Suture, 90°, Angled with:
 - 2 – Anchors, Angled
- 1 Wing, Suture, Slit with:
 - 1 – Anchor, Straight

Non-sterile components:

- 1 – Patient and Physician Information Packet:
 - 1 – Instructions for Use
 - 1 – Calculations Guide
 - 1 – Patient Guide
- 2 – Temporary Patient Implant Cards
- 1 – Sheet of Device ID Stickers
- 1 – Patient Device Tracking Form

Pump Contents

The following components are sterile and non-pyrogenic:

- 1 – Prometra Programmable Pump
- 1 – Needle, Non-Coring, 0.7 mm (22G) x 38 mm (1.5 in.)
- 1 – Needle, Catheter Access, 0.9 mm (20G) x 45 mm (1.75 in.)

Non-sterile components:

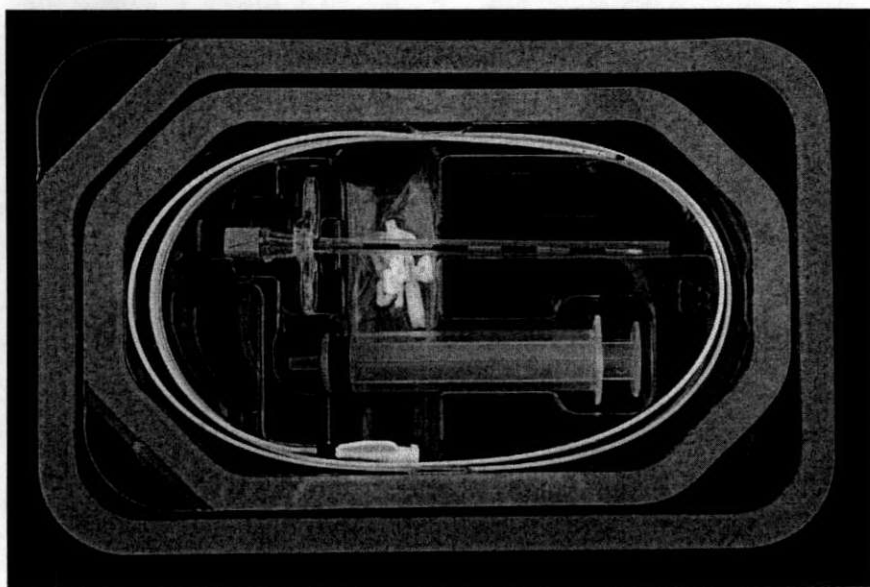
- 1 – Patient and Physician Information Packet:
 - 1 – Instructions for Use
 - 1 – Calculations Guide
 - 1 – Patient Guide
- 2 – Temporary Patient Implant Cards

- 1 – Sheet of Device ID Stickers
- 1 – Patient Device Tracking Form

Description

Catheter Description

The Intrathecal Catheter is a single-piece, radiopaque, silicone catheter with pre-inserted hydrophilic stiffening stylet that is used to assist in placing the catheter. The catheter has a tungsten-filled tip to enhance radiopacity and side-holes at the tip for dispersion of the infusate into the intrathecal space. The catheter also features depth markings indicated in centimeters starting 5 cm from the distal end of the catheter, extending to a distance 30 cm from its distal end. The intrathecal catheter is provided with accessories to assist in its placement and fixation at implant and a radiopaque catheter lock to connect the catheter to the Prometra Programmable Pump.



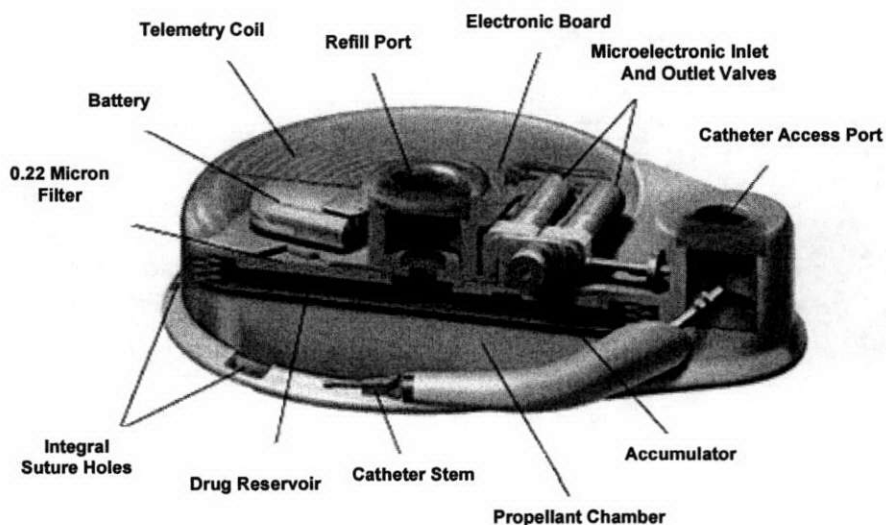
Pump Description

The Prometra Pump is a battery-powered, teardrop-shaped pump with a rigid titanium housing and a triple redundancy flow controller system.



The triple redundancy flow control system is designed to provide a precise and accurate flow rate. The flow rate accuracy is independent of normal operating environmental conditions such as altitude, temperature and reservoir volume.

Once implanted, the device can be identified by using the programmer to inquire the system. If a programmer is not available, the shape of the pump, tear drop access port and raised refill port provide features distinct to the Prometra pump for easy identification.



Specifications of the Prometra Programmable Pump are:

Device Longevity	
Pump	10 years at 0.25 mL/day
Septum (Refill and CAP)	1000 punctures maximum
External Properties	
Material	Titanium Polyphenylsulfone access ports
Thickness (nominal)	20 mm
Diameter (excluding CAP)	69 mm
Average Volume Displacement	100 mL
Weight, unfilled	150 g
Drug Reservoir	
Material	Titanium
Usable Capacity	20 mL
Precision Dosing System	
Material	Titanium MP35N alloy Stainless steel Silicone rubber
Refill Septum	
Septum material	Silicone rubber
Access needle	Huber point, 22G non-coring needle
Catheter Access Septum	
Septum material	Silicone rubber
Access needle	Lancet point with side hole, 20G
Bacterial filter	
Material	Polyvinylidene fluoride
Pore size	0.22 micron
Flow Rate	
Range	0-28.8 mL/day
Accuracy	95.9-97.7% (90% confidence limit)
Refill Interval	Not more than 90 days

The pump is supplied with a Catheter Access needle and a non-coring Refill needle for priming the pump at implantation. The Patient Information packet contains a patient guide and two patient

implant cards to be completed and given to the patient. Additionally, a federally-mandated patient device tracking form is included.

Indications

The Prometra Programmable Infusion System is indicated for intrathecal infusion of Infumorph[®] (preservative-free morphine sulfate sterile solution) or preservative-free sterile 0.9% saline solution (Sodium Chloride Injection, USP).

Drug Information

Refer to the Infumorph labeling for a complete list of indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, dosage administration information and screening procedures

Contraindications

Implantation of this device is contraindicated when:

- The presence of infection is known or suspected.
- The patient's body size or anatomy is insufficient to accommodate the size of the implanted pump or catheter.
- The pump cannot be implanted 2.5 cm (1 in.) or less from the surface of the skin. Deeper implants could interfere with septum access or telemetry.
- The patient is known or is suspected to be allergic to materials contained in the catheter: silicone elastomers, barium sulfate, tungsten, polyacetal resin, ink, stainless steel, hydroglide hydro gel coating, or plastic needle hubs (polypropylene and acrylic based).
- The patient is known or is suspected to be allergic to materials contained in the pump: titanium, silicone elastomers, polyphenylsulfone, silicone adhesive, polyvinylidene fluoride, MP35N metal (nickel-cobalt-chromium-molybdenum alloy), or stainless steel (AL29-4, 316L).
- The patient has exhibited a prior intolerance to implanted devices.
- The patient has a spinal column anatomy that would obstruct cerebrospinal fluid flow or that would prevent intraspinal drug administration.
- The patient has emotional, psychiatric or substance abuse problems that are deemed to prohibit intrathecal drug administration.
- Contraindications relating to Infumorph must be observed and followed per the approved drug labeling.

Warnings

General

WARNING: USE OF UNAPPROVED DRUGS (e.g., DRUG COCKTAILS, PHARMACY-COMPOUNDED DRUGS, MORPHINE WITH PRESERVATIVES, ETC.) WITH THE PROMETRA PUMP COULD RESULT IN PUMP FAILURE AND/OR SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS INCLUDING DEATH.

WARNING: PATIENTS SHOULD NOT UNDERGO MRI OR OTHER MAGNETIC THERAPIES. FAILURE TO EMPTY THE PUMP PRIOR TO EXPOSURE TO MRI ENVIRONMENT COULD RESULT IN DRUG OVERDOSE THAT COULD LEAD TO SERIOUS PATIENT INJURY OR DEATH.

- Prior to infusion of Infumorph into the catheter, medical personnel should be familiar with and observe all warnings, cautions, contraindications, and instructions as specified by the drug manufacturer.
- Patients should not undergo hyperbaric therapy since exposure could result in drug underdose.
- Always select and program dosages consistent with the Infumorph® labeling to prevent improper drug administration.
- In the event of over-medication, refer to the approved Infumorph labeling for appropriate treatment.
- Clinicians implanting, programming, accessing, or maintaining implanted programmable pumps must comply with the instructions for use. Technical errors may result in a return of underlying symptoms, drug withdrawal symptoms, or clinically significant or fatal overdose.
- The Intrathecal Catheter and Prometra Programmable Pump components are supplied sterile and non-pyrogenic. The packages should be examined carefully prior to opening. Do not use the contents if there is any evidence of damage to the package or package seal that could compromise sterility. Do not resterilize contents of any damaged or opened packages.
- After use, this device is a biohazard. Handle and dispose of in accordance with accepted hospital practice and all applicable laws and regulations.
- Do not incinerate or cremate the pump.
- Do not expose the pump to temperatures above 57°C (134.6°F) or below 2°C (35.6°F).
- The patient has an occupation where he/she would be exposed to high current industrial equipment, powerful magnets or transmitting towers, such as, electricians, electrical engineers or MRI technicians.

Preparation for MRI Procedure

IF AN MRI PROCEDURE IS NECESSARY, THE PUMP MUST BE EMPTIED of drug solution, not refilled and the PUMP PROGRAMMED TO 0.0 ML DRUG FLOW RATE prior to entering the environment of the MRI. FAILURE TO EMPTY THE PUMP PRIOR TO EXPOSURE TO MRI ENVIRONMENT COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS PATIENT INJURY OR DEATH.

Prior to initiating the MRI procedure, the physician should determine if the patient could safely be deprived of pain medication for the length of the procedure. If pain medication is needed, then alternate means of drug delivery (such as I.V. administration) should be employed for the duration of the MRI procedure.

THE PUMP CANNOT BE USED AFTER EXPOSURE TO MRI.

IF AN MRI PROCEDURE HAS BEEN UTILIZED THE PUMP SHOULD BE EXPLANTED.

Precautions

General

- Carefully read all instructions prior to use. Follow all instructions.
- Certain equipment may cause electrical noise, which may interfere with programming. If suspected, move the patient from the suspected source of interference to facilitate the programming procedure. Examples of equipment that may cause interference include cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors and large electric motors.
- Do not use accessories that are not referenced in these instructions for use. Only use devices and accessories that are referenced for use with the Prometra® Programmable Pump in these instructions.
- Safety and effectiveness for use in pediatric patients under 22 years old has not been investigated or established.
- The effects of implanting this device in patients with other implanted medical devices, other than neurostimulators, are unknown.
- Pain on injection that was not noted during previous injections may be an early sign of infection.

Implant

- Implantation of this device and subsequent use, reprogramming, and refill should only be conducted by qualified medical personnel specifically trained for surgical implantation, use, and maintenance of the device. Use of this device by non-qualified or untrained personnel could lead to serious consequences involving under- or over-dosage of Infumorph. In the event of over-dosage, refer to the approved Infumorph labeling for appropriate treatment.
- The pump and catheter system should be implanted carefully to avoid any sharp or acute angles, which could compromise the patency of the catheter lumen.
- Over-pressurization can damage the catheter. Small syringes can generate very high pressures and may damage the catheter or catheter connection. Do not use a syringe smaller than 10 mL when accessing the catheter access chamber.
- If therapy is discontinued for an extended period, the pump should be emptied of Infumorph and filled with a preservative-free 0.9% sterile saline solution and programmed to a low infusion rate to maintain catheter patency.

Device Compatibility

- **Pump accessories.** Only use the Prometra Programmable Pump with the accessories listed in these instructions for use. Use of alternate accessories may result in damage to Prometra components, less than adequate therapy, or increased risks to the patient.
- **Pump.** Only use with Prometra Programmer.
- **Alcohol.** Do not use alcohol on any part of the pump or catheter system. Alcohol is neurotoxic.
- **Contrast media.** Do not inject contrast media into the refill reservoir since this may damage the pump or impair pump function.
- **External devices.** Do not connect any external devices or pumps to the Prometra Pump. Pressures generated by an external pump could damage the implanted pump/catheter system and result in serious patient injury or death.
- **Therapeutic ultrasonics or lithotripsy** - Use of therapeutic ultrasonic devices, such as

electrohydraulic lithotripsy, has not been tested on the Prometra pump. If lithotripsy must be used, do not focus the beam in proximity of the pump.

- **Medical devices.** The Prometra Pump Programmer may affect other medical devices. Use or interference with medical devices, other than neurostimulators, has not been established.
- **Applied electric currents.** Interaction of the Prometra Pump with electric currents applied to the body such as cardioversion or defibrillation has not been established. Care must be exercised if the patient receives these treatments. Where practical, the pump should be turned off before application of electric currents to the patient's body. Confirmation that the pump programming has not changed must be carried out as soon as possible after the procedure.
- **Radiation.** Do not use radiation therapy in the area of the pump. The effects of ionizing radiation on the Prometra Pump have not been established, and these therapies may have effects on pump operation that are not immediately apparent.

Potential Adverse Events

The use of implanted pumps provides an important means of intrathecally delivering Infumorph. However, the potential exists for serious complications including the following:

Possible Risks Associated with Programmable Implantable Pump:

- Adverse reaction to pump materials
- Battery depletion
- Bleeding
- Body rejection phenomena
- Defective pump (e.g. propellant chamber leakage, pump rupture)
- Inability to locate septum
- Inability to program pump due to programmer failure or loss of telemetry
- Inflammation, necrosis, or scarring of skin over implant area
- Programming errors, resulting in over or under dosing
- Pump flipping or twisting
- Pump implanted too deep, resulting in difficulty accessing or inability to access port
- Pump migration
- Pump pocket pain/soreness
- Pump pocket seroma/hematoma, with or without infection
- Pump rotation
- Pump site skin erosion
- Pump stoppage
- Refill errors, including injection into pump pocket, injection into wrong port, incorrect volume, incorrect concentration, difficulty accessing pump port
- Septum dislodgement
- Septum leakage
- Slow, erratic or fast flow
- Software error

Possible Risks Associated with Intrathecal Catheter:

- Catheter disconnection
- Catheter kinking
- Catheter fracture
- Catheter migration (unrelated to surgical complication)
- Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak
- Disconnection
- Erosion
- Fibrosis
- Infection in intrathecal space, including meningitis
- Inflammatory mass formation (e.g., granuloma)
- Malpositioning
- Nerve damage
- Pain on injection
- Poor radiopacity
- Post dural puncture headache
- Reaction to catheter materials
- Reversible or irreversible partial or complete occlusions
- Spinal cord pressure leading to paralysis
- Spinal cord trauma, perforation, laceration
- Subcutaneous catheter tract infection
- Subcutaneous tunnel infection
- Tears/breaks

In rare instances, the development of an inflammatory mass at the tip of the implanted catheter may occur, which can result in serious neurological impairment. Patients should be monitored carefully at each visit for any new neurological signs or symptoms, including:

- progressive change in the character, quality, or intensity of pain
- an increase in the level and degree of pain despite dose escalation
- sensory changes (i.e., numbness, tingling, burning)
- hyperesthesia and/or hyperalgesia

Presentations that require immediate diagnosis include

- bowel and/or bladder dysfunction
- myelopathy
- conus syndrome
- gait disturbances or difficulty ambulating
- paraparesis or paralysis

If the presence of an inflammatory mass is suspected, recommended evaluation should include a review of the patient history and neurological evaluation, radiological diagnostic procedures (such as a CT scan with contrast) and appropriate clinical consultation.

Inflammatory mass has been associated with a wide range of doses and concentrations of opioids. No dose or concentration of Infumorph can be considered completely free of risk from inflammatory

mass. The risk of inflammatory mass occurrence appears to be cumulative over time and increases with higher concentrations and doses of opioids.

Clinical Studies

The performance and safety of the Prometra Pump was examined in an open-label, non-randomized, multi-center study. This study was designed to demonstrate the accuracy and safety of the pump's delivery of Infumorph into the intrathecal space.

The primary endpoint of the study was to demonstrate accuracy of drug delivery is within the range of 85-115% through six months post implantation. Additional endpoints evaluated the safety profile, as determined by the rate of device-related serious adverse events and device complications.

A total of 110 Patients enrolled in the study were implanted with the Prometra Pump. Patients eligible for enrollment were suffering from cancer pain requiring strong opioids, chronic, non-malignant pain, or required an implantable pump system replacement due to malfunction or battery depletion. The average patient age at implant was 56 years with 54% male and 46% female patients.

Patients were followed monthly for the first 6 months post implantation. During each monthly follow-up visit, the pump was refilled and infused volumes of medication were documented. Drug delivery accuracy and adverse events were documented at the monthly visits.

Results

The accuracy of drug delivery was found to be 96.8% with a 90% confidence interval of 95.5% - 97.7%. This met the required range of 85% - 115%.

Adverse Events reported during the study are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Adverse Events Reported as Possibly, Probably, or Definitely Related to the Device or Study Procedure

System Organ Class	Preferred Term	N (%)
Gastrointestinal Disorders	Nausea	15 (14)
	Vomiting	8 (7)
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions	Implant Site Pain	20 (18)
	Implant Site edema	11 (10)
	Implant Site Erythema	9 (8)
	Implant Site Swelling	4 (4)

System Organ Class	Preferred Term	N (%)
	Pain	4 (4)
	Implant Site Inflammation	3 (3)
	Drug Withdrawal Syndrome	2 (2)
	Implant Site Haemorrhage	2 (2)
	Pyrexia	2 (2)
	Tenderness	2 (2)
Infections and Infestations	Incision Site Infection	4 (4)
Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications	Procedural Pain	37 (34)
	Post Lumbar Puncture Syndrome	9 (8)
	Wound Secretion	9 (8)
	Seroma	4 (4)
	Wound Dehiscence	3 (3)
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders	Back Pain	2 (2)
	Pain in Extremity	2 (2)
Nervous System Disorders	Headache	8 (7)
	Dizziness	3 (3)
	Intracranial Hypotension	2 (2)
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders	Dermatitis Contact	5 (5)
	Pruritus	2 (2)
	Scab	2 (2)
Surgical and Medical Procedures	Surgery ¹	10 (9)

¹ Surgery to replace or revise intrathecal catheter

Adverse Events with incidence of 1% or less. Tinnitus, Abdominal Pain, Constipation, Oral Mucosal Blistering, Catheter Site Edema, Implant Site Bruising, Implant Site Effusion, Implant Site Hypersensitivity, Implant Site Irritation, Implant Site Necrosis, Edema Peripheral, Hypersensitivity, Extradural Abscess, Implant Site Cellulitis, Spinal Infection Viral, Excoriation, Hip Fracture², Procedural Nausea, Balance Disorder, Burning Sensation, Diplegia, Hypoaesthesia, Neuropathy Peripheral, Tremor, Dyspnoea, Respiratory Depression, Ecchymosis, Rash, Haematoma.

²Event occurred while patient was being treated with a drug other than Infumorph via Prometra System

Equipment

- Prometra Programmable Pump
- Intrathecal Catheter
- Tunneler
- Prometra Pump Programmer (Not Sterile)

The following items may be needed and are not provided:

- Sterile Programmer Sleeve
- Sterile preservative-free 0.9% saline
- Infumorph solution (infusate) for refill, not to exceed 20 mL